ASSIGNMENT 1

"Copy Preparation," chapter 1, pages 1-1 through 1-63. Textbook Assignment:

- 1-1. Which of the following conditions dictates the materials and format of copy preparation?
 - 1. The amount of copy
 - 2. Who the product is to be developed for
 - 3. How the product is used
 - 4. Press capabilities and limits
- 1-2. In letterpress printing processes, what part of the press causes an image to appear on paper?
 - 1. The rollers
 - 2. The cylinders
 - 3. The open areas of the plate
 - 4. The raised areas of the plate

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 1-3 THROUGH 1-5, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE TYPE OF PRINTING PROCESS THAT HAS THE CHARACTERISTICS LISTED IN COLUMN A. RESPONSES IN COLUMN B MAY BE USED MORE THAN ONCE.

- CHARACTERISTICS B. PROCESSES
- 1-3. Grease and water do not mix
- 1. Gravure
- Electronic 2.
- 1-4. Printing surface raised
- 3. Offset
- 1-5. Etched below surface
- 4. Letterpress
- You may eject a job from an 1-6. electronic copier-printer with a bypass feature if the job requires a traditional bindery operation to finish.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 1-7. You should not exceed what maximum resolution in your master art when you supervise copy preparation for electronic printing equipment?
 - 300 1.
 - 2. 400
 - 3. 500
 - 600 4.
- What term refers to artwork, 1-8. photos, and proofs that are ready for the print shop?
 - 1. Copy
 - 2. Printing plates
 - 3. Black-and-white artwork
 - 4. Reproduction mechanicals
- 1-9. Black-and-white illustrations made with preprinted shading mediums are what form of copy?
 - 1. Continuous-tone
 - 2. Combination
 - 3. Screen
 - 4. Line
- 1-10. Unscreened original photographs and airbrush work is what type of copy?
 - 1. Continuous-tone
 - 2. Combination
 - 3. Screen
 - 4. Line
- 1-11. What term denotes the process of electronically converting continuous-tone originals to halftones for digital duplication?
 - 1. Photographing
 - 2. Halftoning
 - 3. Dithering
 - 4. Screening

- 1-12. What is the most effective way to reproduce continuous-tone artwork?
 - 1. Label or draw directly on the continuous-tone art and shoot one negative
 - 2. Shoot a negative of the continuous-tone art and a separate negative for the line work
 - 3. Convert the continuous-tone art to a halftone, then shoot a negative of the halftone and another of the line work
 - 4. Convert the continuous-tone art to a halftone, label the halftone, and shoot one negative

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 1-13 THROUGH 1-15, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE COPY CATEGORY THAT COINCIDES WITH THE TYPE OF ARTWORK IN COLUMN A. RESPONSES IN COLUMN B MAY BE USED MORE THAN ONCE.

$\begin{array}{cc} A. & \underline{TYPES\ OF}\\ \overline{ARTWORK} \end{array}$

- B. <u>COPY</u> CATEGORIES
- 1-13. Artwork containing continuoustone and line art together
- 1. Continuoustone
- 2. Screen
- 1-14. Black line illustrations
- 3. Line
- 4. Combination
- 1-15. Material that has graduations of tone in an uninterupted flow
- 1-16. What planning step should you take first after you receive a job in the shop?
 - 1. Estimate the time required to do the job
 - 2. Divide the job into smaller tasks
 - 3. Consider prepress requirements
 - 4. Order material

- 1-17. You should base your decision on what reproduction process to use on what factor(s)?
 - 1. Type style
 - 2. Illustration sizes
 - 3. Size and shape of pages
 - 4. Color and texture of stock
- 1-18. How many printed pages result from printing a pamphlet in which both sides of the sheet will be offset printed in signature format?
 - 1. Six
 - 2. Two
 - 3. Eight
 - 4. Four
- 1-19. Using 8 1/2 by 11-inch stock, what rectangular format will yield the most pages?
 - 1. Regular
 - 2. Hypotenuse
 - 3. Golden mean
 - 4. Proportional
- 1-20. Using 8 1/2 by 11-inch stock, what is the total number of rectangles (based on a golden mean ratio) that you can cut?
 - 1. One
 - 2. Two
 - 3. Three
 - 4. Four
- 1-21. What ratio is the most common size rectangle for booklets and pamphlets?
 - 1. Regular
 - 2. Hypotenuse
 - 3. Golden mean
 - 4. Proportional
- 1-22. What stock should you use to construct a small booklet that is meant to last for a three-week training period?
 - 1. Newsprint
 - 2. Cardstock
 - 3. Opaque bond
 - 4. Thin flexible bond

- 1-23. What stock should you use to construct a command flyer?
 - 1. Newsprint
 - 2. Cardstock
 - 3. Opaque bond
 - 4. Thin flexible bond
- 1-24. What method should you use to emphasize the mood expressed by copy?
 - 1. Mixing and matching typefaces
 - 2. Selecting a boldface type
 - 3. Matching type to mood
 - 4. Using capital letters
- 1-25. What point size is the most effective for cutlines?
 - 1. 8
 - 2. 10
 - 3. 12
 - 4. 14
- 1-26. What point size is the most effective for developing textbooks, manuals, and reports?
 - 1. 8
 - 2. 10
 - 3. 12
 - 4. 14
- 1-27. What type style should you select for the heading of a flyer?
 - 1. Copy
 - 2. Bodoni
 - 3. Display
 - 4. Machine set
- 1-28. Which of the following factors contribute(s) to the legibility of copy?
 - 1. Margins
 - 2. Type size
 - 3. Line length
 - 4. All of the above

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 1-29 THROUGH 1-31, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE WEIGHT CHARACTERISTIC THAT DESCRIBES THE TERM IN COLUMN A. RESPONSES IN COLUMN B MAY BE USED MORE THAN ONCE.

| | A. <u>TERMS</u> | B. <u>CHARACTERISTICS</u> |
|-------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1-29. | Boldface | 1. Neither too thick or too thin |
| | Lightface Open-face | 2. Airy illusion |
| | | 3. Letter outline |
| | | 4. Stand out from the Page |

- 1-32. What action should you take when you review a mechanical and the headline appears too short?
 - 1. Add more words to the headline
 - 2. Recalculate the column width
 - 3. Add a shadow to the letters
 - 4. Expand the typeface
- 1-33. What type attribute should you check when a flyer with italicized type appears disconcerting?
 - 1. Type size
 - 2. Type lean
 - 3. Type style
 - 4. Type weight
- 1-34. The length and width of columns and pages are measured in what units?
 - 1. Picas
 - 2. Points
 - 3. Inches
 - 4. Characters
- 1-35. To increase readability, you should follow what basic rule of thumb?
 - 1. Use points and picas
 - 2. Use 30 characters per line
 - 3. To show the areas that the text and illustrations will occupy
 - 4. Use more leading with long lines of text

- 1-36. You are reviewing a mechanical that appears imbalanced by excessive white space between the letters.
 You should correct what parameter?
 - 1. Kerning
 - 2. Word spacing
 - 3. Line spacing
 - 4. Letterspacing
- 1-37. Which of the following arrangements illustrates a hanging indentation of a 3 1/2-line legend set below a cutline?
 - 1. First three lines indented, last line centered
 - 2. First line one column width, all others indented
 - 3. First three lines flush with left and right margins, last line flush left
 - 4. Each line approximately column width and centered under the illustration

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 1-38 AND 1-39, REFER TO FIGURE 1A AT THE TOP OF NEXT PAGE.

- 1-38. What page shows correct margin proportions for a single-page layout?
 - 1. A
 - 2. B
 - 3. C
 - 4. D
- 1-39. The margin proportions shown in C cause which of the following impressions?
 - 1. Balance
 - 2. Monotony
 - 3. Inbalance
 - 4. Irritation

- 1-40. In a layout, what is the purpose of a dummy?
 - 1. To show the size of a final. product
 - 2. To show how the product will be bound
 - 3. To show the areas that the text and illustrations will occupy
 - 4. All of the above
- 1-41. To guide the compositor in setting a large job, what key pages should you lay out?
 - 1. The index page and the title page
 - 2. One or two text pages and the title page
 - 3. One text page and the table of contents
 - 4. The table of contents and the title page
- 1-42. When the body of the text is set in Caslon, what type style is normally used for setting the title page?
 - 1. Cairo
 - 2. Caslon
 - 3. Bodoni
 - 4. Copperplate

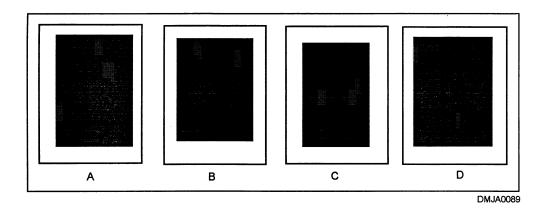
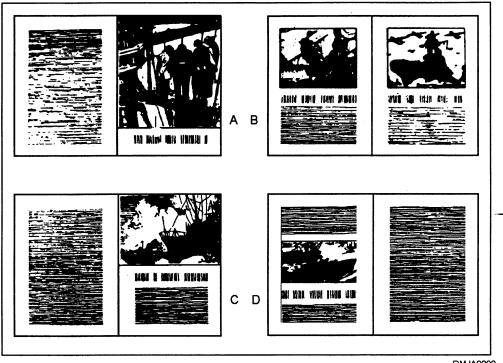


Figure 1A

IN ANSWERING QUESTION 1-43, REFER TO FIGURE 1B AT THE TOP OF NEXT PAGE.

- 1-43. Which pair of facing pages shows the LEAST desirable, placement of illustrations?
 - 1. A
 - 2. B
 - 3. C
 - 4. D
- 1-44. You should carefully plan lettering on all artwork throughout a publication to assure which of the following results?
 - 1. Use of the correct typeface
 - 2. Use of the proper type style
 - 3. Uniformity in size after reduction
 - 4. Uniformity in size after enlargement
- 1-45. You should prepare original artwork for reproduction at least what percent larger than the reproduction size?
 - 1. 33
 - 2. 50
 - 3. 100
 - 4. 175

- 1-46. What factor gives illustrators the most influence over the degree of perfection in printed matter?
 - 1. Knowledge of printing procedures
 - 2. Knowledge of photographic procedures
 - 3. Artistic judgment
 - 4. The mechanical
- 1-47. What term denotes the desired reproduction image area within a larger piece of artwork?
 - 1. Scaling
 - 2. Cropping
 - 3. Proportioning
 - 4. Controlling dimensions



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Figure 1B

- 1-48. You are retouching a photo that has a cluttered background. At what point in the process will you paint the darkest values?
 - 1. First
 - 2. After the middle values
 - 3. Before -the middle values
 - 4. After the lightest value
- 1-49. A striker who retouched a white highlight on a photo had dirty water in his brush. How will the highlight reproduce?
 - 1. Bright white
 - 2. Light grey
 - 3. White
 - 4. Grey

- 1-50. When proofing continuous-tone copy, what should you use for outlining silhouettes or indicating dropouts?
 - 1. Opaque white
 - 2. Red marker
 - 3. Crop marks
 - 4. Lampblack
- 1-51. What procedure should you use to soften the edges of a silhouetted object to make it appear more natural?
 - 1. Airbrush a grey tone over the entire image
 - 2. Lightly stroke a small cotton wad over the sharp edges of the image
 - 3. Put a 10-percent shading sheet over the image
 - 4. Place an acetate overlay over the image and fog a light grey over it

- 1-52. Which of the following factors determine(s) the formation of dots by a halftone screen?
 - The intensity of the light reflected from the original copy
 - 2. The distance between the film and the screen
 - 3. The size and shape of the lens aperture
 - 4. All of the above
- 1-53. Light projected through the halftone screen is broken up by what elements?
 - 1. A series of dots
 - 2. The lens aperture
 - 3. Etched crosslines of the screen
 - 4. Width openings between the crosslines
- 1-54. What halftone screen is made with the rulings set at a 45-degree angle to the camera?
 - 1. All screens
 - 2. Glass screens
 - 3. Acetate screens
 - 4. Circular screens
- 1-55. A glass halftone screen ruled at 360 lines per inch has a total of how many spaces per inch?
 - 1. 360
 - 2. 361
 - 3. 362
 - 4. 400
- 1-56. When you are using a circular halftone screen, how should you set the angle of the ruling relative to the camera?
 - 1. The angle is automatically set at a 45-degree ruling
 - 2. The angle is set at 90 degrees at the time of manufacture
 - 3. The angle rotates to the next degree mechanically
 - 4. The angle must be set for each exposure

- 1-57. At what time should you alter a digitized image before outputing to a laser or high-resolution printer?
 - 1. After scanning the image
 - 2. Before scanning the image
 - 3. After saving an image
 - 4. Before saving an image
- 1-58. You can reduce or eliminate the moire pattern resulting from rescreening by taking what action(s)?
 - 1. Reducing the image
 - 2. Turning the screen 15° away from that of the halftone only
 - 3. Using a screen 50 lines finer than the screen used on the original only
 - 4. Turning the screen 15° away from that of the halftone and using a screen 50 lines finer than the screen used on the original
- 1-59. Where on a mechanical should you instruct a DM to write instructions on the placement of separate copy elements?
 - 1. On the mechanical
 - 2. In the text just above the correct location
 - 3. In the margin areas
 - 4. On the overlay
- 1-60. Although barely visible to the eye, which of the following marks on a mechanical will show on a negative?
 - 1. Slight indentations
 - 2. Nonphoto blue
 - 3. Opaque white
 - 4. Dust
- 1-61. What is NOT an advantage to digital printing?
 - 1. Color
 - 2. Flexibility
 - 3. Rapid turnaround
 - 4. Less stockpiling

- 1-62. Which of the following statements defines a progressive proof?
 - 1. A proof run for each plate in black ink
 - 2. A proof run for each plate in each color
 - 3. A proof run using only two plates
 - 4. A full-color proof
- 1-63. How should you indicate colored areas when preparing mechanicals for reproduction using spot color?
 - 1. With a separate mechanical
 - 2. By attaching instructions to the printer
 - 3. By coloring the mechanical with markers or bourges sheets
 - 4. By using an overlay in registration with the mechanical
- 1-64. Two negatives made of the same black-and-white photograph shot at different screen angles will give what result?
 - 1. Duotone
 - 2. Progressive proof
 - 3. Combination plate
 - 4. Two hand-corrected screens
- 1-65. What product should you use to add tonal values to a mechanical intended for black-and-white reproduction?
 - 1. A halftone screen
 - 2. A bourges sheet
 - 3. A shading sheet
 - 4. An airbrush
- 1-66. To facilitate registration in printing, you should provide what aid with the overlays and originals?
 - 1. Registration marks
 - 2. Color swatches
 - 3. Thumb spots
 - 4. Crop marks

- 1-67. As a supervisor, what action will enable you to intelligently evaluate artwork prepared for reproduction?
 - 1. Doing the layouts yourself
 - 2. Completing the required NRTCs
 - 3. Having shop personnel do exactly what you tell them
 - 4. Knowledge of printing and copy preparation symbols
- 1-68. Where should you place editorial corrections to a manuscript?
 - 1. Above or below the error
 - 2. In the body of the copy
 - 3. In the margins
 - 4. On an overlay
- 1-69. Where should you mark corrections for cold-type composition that you are proofreading?
 - 1. On an overlay
 - 2. In the margins
 - 3. At the top of the page
 - 4. On the back of the copy
- 1-70. How should you indicate manuscript copy that should be set in capital letters?
 - 1. Circle
 - 2. One underline
 - 3. Two underlines
 - 4. Three underlines
- 1-71. To avoid mistakes a striker may make when typing a word that does not follow the usual spelling, you should mark the copy in what way?
 - 1. Circle it
 - 2. Underline it
 - 3. Highlight each word
 - 4. Mark each word with the term follow or stet
- 1-72. What proofreader's mark through a letter or word indicates deletion?
 - 1. A vertical line
 - 2. A squiggly line
 - 3. A horizontal line
 - 4. Each of the above

- 1-73. An "X" or circled "X" indicates what problems with the type?
 - 1. Deletion
 - 2. Broken type
 - 3. Incorrect font
 - 4. Capitalization
- 1-74. You indicate misspelled words by what mark in the (a) margins and what mark in the (b) text?
 - 1. (a) Circle,
- (b) sp
- 2. (a) Sp,
- (b) circle
- 3. (a) Circle,
- (b) wf
- 4. (a) Wf,
- (b) circle

- 1-75. To indicate italicization, you should use what number of underlines?
 - 1. One
 - 2. Two
 - 3. Three
 - 4. Four